

## New York Tribune.

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

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## Thinking Straight.

While there is not a single man or newspaper in this country that would be willing to add to the seriousness of the situation now existing between the United States and Germany, the time has come when it is a matter of duty to recall certain facts and point to certain instances in recent history.

Let us start at the beginning. By sinking the Lusitania Germany produced a crisis in the relations between the German Empire and the American Republic. There was left to President Wilson no course but to demand reparation for the murder, assurances that it would not be repeated. He did the thing simply and well.

What was the consequence? So far Germany has not admitted responsibility, promised reparation, given the all-essential guarantee that there shall be no more murders. What she has done has been to send two notes, utterly unresponsive, irrelevant, filled with soft words of no bearing upon the question at hand, but supplying the basis for that agitation in her favor which is already unmistakable and began on the night the news of the Lusitania first reached America.

Fortunately in examining this situation we have several admirable examples in recent history. What Germany has undertaken to do in the United States she undertook to do in England in August of last year and in Italy in May of this.

Have Americans forgotten that, at the moment when the great drive through Belgium was already beginning, when the future of Great Britain had been placed in peril, so successful had the German propaganda been in Great Britain that the British Cabinet was divided upon the national duty, that even after Belgian outrage was known several members of the British Cabinet, still dominated by German words, already denied by frightful deeds, retired from the Ministry?

Take the case of Italy. For months the responsible Ministers had been striving to reach an agreement with Austria and no agreement was to be had. The situation was critical, the Triple Alliance had been repudiated, Salandra and Sonnino, despairing of any settlement, had concluded that war was inevitable and the Italian people had already disclosed their similar conviction. Then at the final hour Giolitti, the tool or the dupe of Germany, was called from retirement, came to Rome and sought to persuade the King, endeavored to compel Parliament, in which his followers were the majority, to abandon the national policy of the Salandra Ministry.

As the British Government stood in the critical hours of the opening drama of a world conflict divided, as Englishmen were striving to keep Great Britain neutral, while German troops were approaching Liège, Giolitti was seeking to provoke Italian discord to overthrow the Salandra Ministry. In this situation Salandra was forced to resign.

In Great Britain and in Italy a national awakening repaired the effects of a ministerial and political ineptitude. To the guns of Liège the voice of the English people made prompt answer, and the Giolitti conspiracy was blown into nothing the moment the nation perceived the real drift.

Now recall the American situation. Instead of Morley or Burns, instead of Giolitti, we have Bryan. At the moment when the American crisis is most acute the Secretary of State resigns, proclaims his difference of opinion with the President and his championship of the German as opposed to the national cause. The note of the President to Germany about to be sent falls dead even before it starts over the wire.

In due course of time Germany answers, not by meeting the President's desires, the national demand, but by a document which ignores the American case, the Lusitania issue and appeals over the heads of the President and the Government to the people—above all to those whose sympathies and efforts it can depend upon.

Now note the immediate consequence. Blunder, in his newspaper, begins to demand that there be an end of "one man government," opens the attack upon the President by insinuation and seeks to muddy all the waters. Instead of a clear issue with Germany over American rights the whole thing is to be turned into an internal broil.

The reason is simple. There is only one thing Mr. Wilson can do. There is no area of maneuver for him. He cannot produce a solution as the parlor performer produces a rabbit from a hat. There is only one conceivable solution outside of the severance of diplomatic relations. He can only reiterate his demands that our wrongs be repaired, our rights defended, reaffirm our determination to defend them henceforth. No chief executive can take any other course, no man could abandon American rights, no American dead, and survive the shame.

So the German attack is directed at Mr. Wilson. He is to be discredited, if possible.

ble. Meantime the mere words, the soft, suave words in which the German Government avoids discussing the real issue, are emphasized as proof of German gentleness, kindness, good intent.

Let us not be deceived by methods, which, however unnecessary it may be to characterize, must be understood. A solemn, a terrible responsibility is upon the President. It is the more terrible because there is no escape from a course which carries with it consequences which all of us can see. It is the duty of Americans to support him in this crisis. It is also the duty of patriotism to protect him from the campaign that has already been launched against him.

If there is war with Germany it will not be of Mr. Wilson's making. If there is war it will come because by some further act of Germany American citizens are slain. If more Americans are slain Mr. Wilson could not prevent war. But he cannot surrender American rights; he must reassert them, defend them in any new note to Germany. And in doing this he must have the support of his fellow-countrymen, whose servant he is and whose will he is obeying.

Let us not forget the British incident. Let us not fail to see in the Italian episode the lesson that is there for us. German diplomacy is working against Mr. Wilson as it worked against Asquith and Grey, against Salandra and Sonnino, when they were doing what had to be done, what national honor and safety demanded. Thousands of Englishmen now perceive the extent to which they are duped. Giolitti has gone into a retirement more profound than Mr. Bryan's. It is not necessary, it is unjust to believe Mr. Bryan is a willing dupe. We need waste no time denouncing the method. But we must recognize it.

The most fatal thing at this time for American interests would be even a temporary success of Germany in her campaign to divide American sentiment and confuse American opinion. Her success in England was only temporary, but it imperiled England's existence. Her success in Italy was ephemeral, but it almost produced a revolution. There should be no temporary success here. The President of the United States, in the discharge of his highest duty, the defense of American rights and American lives, deserves the undivided support of a nation. He deserves it more because to serve the interests of a European nation he is being assailed in America.

## That Little Yellow Car.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw's little yellow car seems in the way of satisfying a number of claims not usually associated with little yellow cars. And when it has fulfilled these obligations it bids fair to return to Dr. Shaw little the worse for wear, though exalted in song and story. Let the friends of the veteran suffrage leader be of good cheer, then. All save honor is by no means lost, and honor may be doubled and trebled.

It is admitted that on the books of Delaware County, Penn., the name of Dr. Shaw stood opposite a substantial sum in unpaid taxes. She nevertheless felt that she owed it to herself and to her stalwart principles not to pay this debt. And, of course, the officers of Delaware County and of Pennsylvania considered that they owed it to themselves, their oaths of office and their county and state—possibly also to their sex—to collect the amount due. Obviously so many conflicting obligations were fast developing a situation embarrassing to all concerned.

Then into the crisis a group of Dr. Shaw's enthusiastic followers projected the little yellow car, itself in payment of a debt—a debt of gratitude, long in arrears. Immediately it submitted to capture by a tax collector and thereby satisfied the debt to county and state, not to mention that which the tax collector and the other authorities of the commonwealth owed themselves, their oaths and it may be their sex. Dr. Shaw's obligations toward herself and her principles, since she wisely abandoned the pretty gift to its fate. And when the car comes up for auction even the "antis" seem likely to share in its services—to wit, by bidding for it against their opponents to satisfy their sense of conflict.

Finally, the original purchasers and their friends will in all probability multiply the demonstration of their regard for their champion by buying in the prize to bestow it again upon her. There should be the greatest cost, but also the greatest triumph.

Eastern Victory is the little yellow car's name; all-round victory is its accomplishment.

## Sanatoriums for Gluttons.

Mr. Henry Ford believes that something in the neighborhood of a million a year may be saved if the few thousand workers he employs can be taught to eat in moderation. Perhaps it is because overeating is so general a vice that reformers rarely preach temperance in this respect, for while there are hundreds who profess to cure drunkards and consumers of narcotic drugs, it would be hard to find one who sets up as a reclamer of gluttons.

It was only when alcoholism came to be less general that the reformers began to crop up. When drunkenness was a popular pastime there was no great demand for them, and so to-day it may be doubted whether Mr. Ford's Department of Dietetics will be much sought after. However, if any one can create a general desire for a thing of this sort, Mr. Ford is the man. He is not only an enthusiast himself, but the cause of enthusiasm in others, and no man has ever succeeded in gathering so many whole-hearted optimists about him. Consider, for instance, the glowing stories given to the newspapers so liberally by the medical men who have been aiding him in the admirable work of curing drug victims. Two of these unfortunates have just been discharged, after twelve days' treatment, and we are assured they are "ready to take

a new hold on life." Both arrived in "a desperate condition," and one "had been addicted to the habit for more than fifteen years." But when they left the hospital they told the doctor "they did not want any more drugs," and he let them go. A less enthusiastic doctor might possibly have been a little skeptical, but this one was quite satisfied. "Neither of them," he says simply, "has had any drugs of any sort for about four days," and so he "deemed it safe to let them go home alone."

These quick cures are an obvious improvement on the tedious old methods of other days. It is safe to say that up to this time no doctor ever would have dared to declare his faith in the permanency of so speedy a recovery. At this rate a dinner or two in Mr. Ford's dietetic establishment should set most gluttons on the right path. In the meantime specialists concerned in this enterprise have a glorious opening to talk.

## Reckoning British Resources.

If in the early days of the war British statesmen had seen fit to deal as plainly with the people as Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Lansdowne have done of late the country would not now be debating the first steps toward reckoning its resources in men. It is indeed preposterous that so all important an undertaking should be entered upon after a whole year of fighting, fighting for the nation's very existence; yet even to-day this obvious precaution is looked upon with apprehension and suspicion by a considerable part of the British public, who see in it the first step toward compulsory service.

Lord Lansdowne has wisely refused to follow the example of some timid and short-sighted statesmen in dismissing such apprehensions as absurd. Quite truly he points out that the bill establishing a National Register does not in itself impose compulsory service; but at the same time he admits frankly that it would be of inestimable use should compulsory service prove necessary; nor does he pretend to think that the country can rely to the last on the voluntary system. In short, he regards the matter exactly as Lord Kitchener regards it. If the voluntary system works, well and good; if not, there is nothing for it but compulsion.

Of late the question of munitions has been the chief cause of concern to the rulers of the country. By drastic measures something approaching reasonable organization has at last been established in the factories. In the mean time enlistment has proceeded fairly well and men have been raised about as quickly as they could be equipped. But it is to be supposed that the haphazard methods of to-day will always meet the requirements? "Are we quite sure," as Lord Lansdowne asks, "how long it will be before the case may stand exactly the other way, when the stream of men may dwindle to a small trickle?"

This is the problem that the government must be prepared to meet, and the lesson they have already had in the shortage of munitions should have taught them the folly of trusting to smooth words. It is very evident that the nation is prepared to face the conditions if only the nation's rulers will make the conditions known. The readiness shown in subscribing to the prodigious war loan, the comparative ease with which the trade unions, the contractors and the workers adapted themselves to new requirements as soon as the Minister of Munitions chose to take them into his confidence—these and many similar instances should show that the country is willing to save itself if it be allowed to see what it must face and what sacrifices are required. One thing is certain: that if some months hence the British army is again at a standstill for want of men, as it has been lately for want of munitions, the government will surely be wrecked.

Lord Lansdowne's speech on the second reading of the bill "to provide for a register" was in effect a grave indictment of the late government. He laid all the blame for the present state of affairs not on the people but on those whose duty it was "to collect in good time the necessary knowledge, to marshal the facts, to take stock and to classify." If there was some excuse for the blundering that left the armies so ill equipped, there is none for a repetition of such blundering to-day. The fact is that England has been overconfident, has enormously underrated the sacrifices demanded of her. It should be obvious to all men by now that half measures will not do that there are worse things even than compulsory service. But if any are still doubtful and still hope to muddle through, it is fortunate that there are one or two statesmen like Lord Lansdowne who do not fail to tell them the truth.

The population of Manhattan is nearly stationary. Soon it will be declining. It is now almost up to Brooklyn to invite Tammany and the White Lighters to "cross the bridge."

Mr. Vernon Castle should be made to understand that summons side-stepping is not a new popular dance.

Tropical weather in Alaska is only another sign that the world has gone crazy.

## Why Two Weeks?

From The Evening World.  
Press announcements from Cornish, N. H., where the summer White House is located, intimate that two weeks will be consumed in formulating a reply to Germany's latest evasion.

This seems to be taking plenty of time to write a letter which after all need not be long. "The Evening World" proffers the following as covering the case without taxing either the cable or the esteemed attention of the Wilhelmstrasse:  
"The Government of the United States begs to acknowledge the receipt of the communication from the Imperial German Government under date of July 8, 1915.  
"It is unable to find in this document any reference whatever to the issue involved.  
"The American Government desires to know without further delay whether or not it is the purpose of Germany to respect the treaties between the two countries now in force and to observe practices of search and seizure of vessels at sea, such as have hitherto governed belligerents."

Belgian Soldier's Wants.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: I am a Belgian soldier prisoner in Holland. I should be very happy to receive some American papers and, if possible, some illustrated ones. Would you be kind enough to insert in your paper the following short advertisement?  
"Belgian soldier, prisoner in Holland, will be very grateful to each person who will send him, after reading, papers, reviews, magazines, etc., which treat of war."  
MAURICE STAEDER.  
Baraque 14, Camp d'Harderwijk, Holland, June 22, 1915.

## NO MILLENNIUM IN SIGHT

But Then, the Suffragists Never Predicted One, Anyway.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: Rose Phelps, in a letter printed in The Tribune, accuses me of making the mistake of thinking that the possession of votes by women would bring in the millennium in a very short time. There was absolutely nothing in my letter to indicate this, nor, knowing human limitations, do I expect such results. It is the ants who think the millennium ought to come, and so they are never satisfied with what women do accomplish as voters.

I did not even present the argument that conditions would be bettered if women were enfranchised, although I sincerely believe this. While equal suffrage in the West has not eliminated all evils nor settled all problems, it has shown effectively the influence on legislation of the humanitarian instincts of the mother sex and its tendency to stand for morality and cleanliness in public life. Eight-hour laws for minors, the equal guardianship of children, the control of commercialized vice, widowed mothers' pensions, the reasonable years for the age of consent, an eight-hour law for workingwomen, all prevail to a greater extent in equal suffrage than in male suffrage states. In fact, the last named is not found in any male suffrage state.

Better and cleaner polling places, lack of disorderliness at elections, a higher standard of character for candidates for office, these, too, are on the credit side of equal suffrage. Moreover, we are indebted to equal suffrage states for welfare commission, juvenile courts and the "house and trust" system for prisoners. In addition, men and women are more companionable, womanhood is held in greater reverence, and children, especially sons, look up to their mothers with more respect because the latter have power over public affairs.

I specified the interests of the home and the children with which politics deals, and it is not fair to infer that I advocate votes for women as a substitute for good character in fathers and mothers. Of course, private depravity or inefficiency can offset much which is done efficiently in public, and, on the other hand, public welfare work can make up for private lack. Why not let women be good characters and also voters as men may be? Politics controls so many of the interests of the home to-day that mothers, however good their characters, cannot do their full duty by their families without a power that controls the public officials who run the schools, who appoint subordinate to inspect the food and workhouses where clothing is made, who regulate amusement places and those of vicious character.

OROLEA HASKELL.  
New York, July 9, 1915.

## Loud Call for a Sense of Humor.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: Do the "antis" also lack a sense of humor? Oh, sad deficiency! Annie Riley Hale, in The Tribune of July 9, murders a perfectly good joke which never did any one any harm in an attempt to prove that the point of the joke told by Jane Addams is not that Betsy made the flag, but that George had to hold the baby while she was engaged in the making.

Why doesn't our "anti" go a little further into the psychology of the joke? What did George reply to Betsy? Did the baby cry or was it so astounded at the newness of the situation that it forgot to? Is it possible or probable that George, who could not make a flag, might succeed in the more difficult task of minding the baby? Or did Betsy eventually have to do both because of George's inability?

I shudder to think of Mark Twain's defenceless in such hands. ANNA NEWMAN.  
Brooklyn, July 11, 1915.

## Women and Optional Voting.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: The statement of "G. M. B." that "no man or woman is forced to vote" is made so often it calls for a reply. If a man fails to vote, as many do, he is condemned by patriots as failing in his first duty to the state.

Horne Greeley said a separate place of punishment should be reserved for him. But women, we are told, could do as they please—vote or not vote. Why should they not feel the same obligation if the burden of the government is put upon them? The officers of the anti-suffrage organization have publicly stated, much as they are opposed to putting this new burden on women, that if it is forced upon them as good citizens they will vote—as intelligent women must to offset the ignorant vote.

The writer knows to a certainty that the large number of women who vote in suffrage states of whom "G. M. B." speaks are not all voting because they wish to, but for the above reason or because of the continual importunities of politicians. HELEN KENT.  
New York, July 10, 1915.

## Scots Wha Hae.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: The commencement address delivered on June 10 at Centre College, Danville, Ky., by Professor James K. Patterson, president emeritus of the State University, Lexington, Ky., on "Presbyterianism and Its Fruit in America," in which he pays a glowing tribute to the influence of the Scot in the religious and political life of America in the stormy days of the Revolution, is, I think, one of the finest ever given to a body of students.

It reminds me of the brilliant address given in Edinburgh by the late Whitelaw Reid shortly before his death on "The Scot and Ulster Scot in America."

It may be a revelation to some of your readers, as it has been to me, that it was greatly through the energy and indomitable courage of the Scots in the Carolinas and in Virginia that "The War of Independence was brought to a successful issue."

"It is not the Puritan of New England nor the cavalier of the South that carried the revolted colonies through the Revolution and brought the War of Independence to a successful issue, but the stout, liberty-loving, indomitable Presbyterian Scot, of Scotland and of Ulster."

I am sure that the students who had the privilege of listening to Professor Patterson's splendid address will never forget it. I am glad that I have had the pleasure of perusing it, and I feel more proud than ever of my dear old native land. Land of saints, martyrs and heroes! Land of gray mist and purple heather!  
MRS. JOHN B. CAMPBELL.  
Brooklyn, July 12, 1915.

## Belgian Soldier's Wants.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: I am a Belgian soldier prisoner in Holland. I should be very happy to receive some American papers and, if possible, some illustrated ones. Would you be kind enough to insert in your paper the following short advertisement?  
"Belgian soldier, prisoner in Holland, will be very grateful to each person who will send him, after reading, papers, reviews, magazines, etc., which treat of war."  
MAURICE STAEDER.  
Baraque 14, Camp d'Harderwijk, Holland, June 22, 1915.



## ARE WOMEN PACIFISTS?

Vote on Equal Suffrage Amendment Involved in Answer.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: One of the gravest issues now before the people of the United States is whether the nation will continue to maintain its past careless indifference toward our inability to adequately enforce the international policies for which we stand, such as the Monroe Doctrine, the Open Door and others, or whether it will put itself in a condition to support these by arms, if necessary. Is the Policeman of the West to continue without arms?

Another crucial matter is equal franchise for women. It would be interesting in view of the peace-at-any-price attitude of many women to know how suffragists in general look upon the question of larger armament.

Army and navy are already hampered sufficiently by Congressional indifference to their needs and have suffered enough from log rolling. That there is efficiency in any branch of the united services is remarkable and speaks volumes for the corps of officers, from all that unpreparedness in war means, or will regard the matter from the admirable but impossible viewpoint of the peace idealist. This question is a grave one for many who will vote "yes" or "no" next November. It would seem only fair that those asking our votes answer it.

Obviously any allusion to "policy" would indicate to thoughtful persons an unpleasant spirit of political evasion. On such an issue there can be no demi-opinions. PAUL BENTON.  
Rochester, N. Y., July 13, 1915.

## The Modern Atilla.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: In regard to letter in your issue of the 10th, in which "A. S." expresses his indignation at the American press for calling the Germans "Huns," it has always been my impression that the Kaiser himself was responsible for that appellation because of a speech he made to his soldiers in which he likened himself to Atilla.

If this is a fact, it is interesting to read a biography of that King—how he invaded Illyria, Macedonia and Greece and destroyed over seventy cities, then turned his attention to Gaul and crossed the Rhine, Moselle, Marne and Seine, destroying the cities in his path. After that he did the same thing in Italy. I should like to know if the Kaiser really did liken himself to Atilla. R.  
New York, July 12, 1915.

## Hun and Super-Hun.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: I quite agree that the "profound indignation" of "A. S." in to-day's issue of The Tribune at statements calling the Germans "Huns."

It is doing the unlettered Hun a very grave injustice to compare him to the modern, scientific soldier of "Kultur." LEON J. BENEDICT.  
New York, July 10, 1915.

## Will Waive No Rights.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: Never have I been so astounded by anything in a leading Tribune editorial as by the statement in "The United States and Germany" on Saturday morning: "A majority of the American people seem plainly willing that certain American rights should be waived."

During the last three months business has taken me into many of the important cities of the country, and neither in newspaper comment nor in frequent discussions and conversations have I found any one not of avowedly German sympathies who takes this view. Surrender of any American right at this juncture is not merely opposed, it is regarded as inconceivable. It seems to be generally recognized that it is not merely our own interests and our own honor which are at stake, but that the United States is

## "SOMETHIN'S 'APPENED!"

## EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS

Why They Should Be Open All the Year Round.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: As a faithful reader of your worthy paper and as a student of the best evening high school that the city boasts of, namely, the Harlem Evening High School, allow me to say a few words in defence of the interests of the thousands of fellow students who attend the evening high schools throughout the city.

Evening high schools as well as elementary schools should, in my modest opinion, be kept open the year around. But the evening high schools especially, since these are attended by young men who, while they are obliged to toil during the day, still find the will and power to study in order to complete the prescribed courses so as to become better educated citizens and not remain semi-analphabets.

This period of will and power lasts but a comparatively short time in the average young man, that is, from twenty to twenty-six years of age. Few, however, think of going to school in the evening after a hard day's work at twenty-five years, but still quite a number do, certainly not with the enthusiasm which they possessed at eighteen or twenty.

For this reason and for many others which would take long to enumerate I firmly believe that the Board of Education would greatly benefit thousands of young men by keeping the evening high schools open also during the summer months. This would offer the best of opportunities to those young men who really want to develop their intellectual powers in the shortest time possible. I also wish to call to your readers' attention and to those more particularly interested, that students who attend day high schools may pass Regents' examinations if they receive sixty per cent in every subject, because they attend school a greater number of days, while the students who frequent evening high schools pass their examinations only when they receive seventy-five per cent or more.

This is unjust and very discouraging for any young man who unwillingly may come to the conclusion that what he knows is enough! The school officials should look upon the young man as the head of the family of the immediate future and therefore consider him of more importance to society than the many thousands of boys and girls who need more play and distraction and possess enough time to become educated citizens and wives.

But what are the chances of the grown-up young man and woman who for life's necessities are obliged to be slaves or machines from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. at least? Very few indeed, unless they possess tremendous will power.

Encourage the young man and woman; give them the opportunity to become thoroughly educated in the shortest time possible while they still possess their youthful enthusiasm; do not make them believe that they are too late, that they are not of the privileged class!

Then, and only then, will America boast of truly intelligent, reliable and responsible workers worthy of a civilized and independent nation, as ours ought to be. DOMENICK CASABURI.  
New York, July 10, 1915.

## Wilsonian Discipline.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: I was in Vermont, where I was raised some sixty years ago—I am now aged sixty-eight years—lived a good-hearted woman, a devout Congregationalist, the mother of a mischievous son, John. She would say: "John, don't you do that."  
John would do it.  
She would then say: "John, I told you not to do that. I shall surely punish you if you do so again!"  
John would do it again.  
She then would say: "John, I told you that if you did that again I would punish you. I shall surely keep my word."  
John would say:

"Mother, let's talk about something else."  
The diplomatic middle between Mr. Wilson and Germany reminds me of those old dialogues between John and his mother. John never felt a blow from his mother. MILES H. DE LONG.  
Schuylerville, N. Y., July 12, 1915.

## Not at Present.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: At the Madison Square Garden meeting recently there was sold a book taking a position contrary to our country, called "Lusitania Case," which seems to be identical with the German note in all its contentions and seems to be inspired by German officials. This book is written under a new name, "Historicus, Jr." Cannot this book be barred from the mails on account of treason? JOHN H. BURBRIDGE.  
New York, July 10, 1915.